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(54) **DUAL LAYER SANDWICH FOR THERMAL MANAGEMENT**

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(Continued)

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(Continued)

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- B32B 7/08** (2006.01)
- B32B 3/26** (2006.01)
- B32B 3/12** (2006.01)

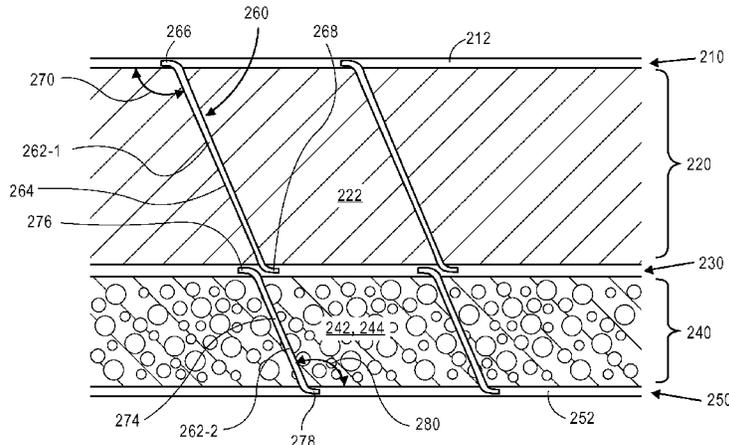
(57) **ABSTRACT**

A thermal protection system including a plurality of layers. A first layer includes a passive insulation material. A second layer includes a phase change insulation material. A third layer is positioned between the first layer and the second layer to separate the passive insulation material from the phase change insulation material. A structural system extends through the first layer, the second layer, the third layer, or a combination thereof.

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

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19 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets



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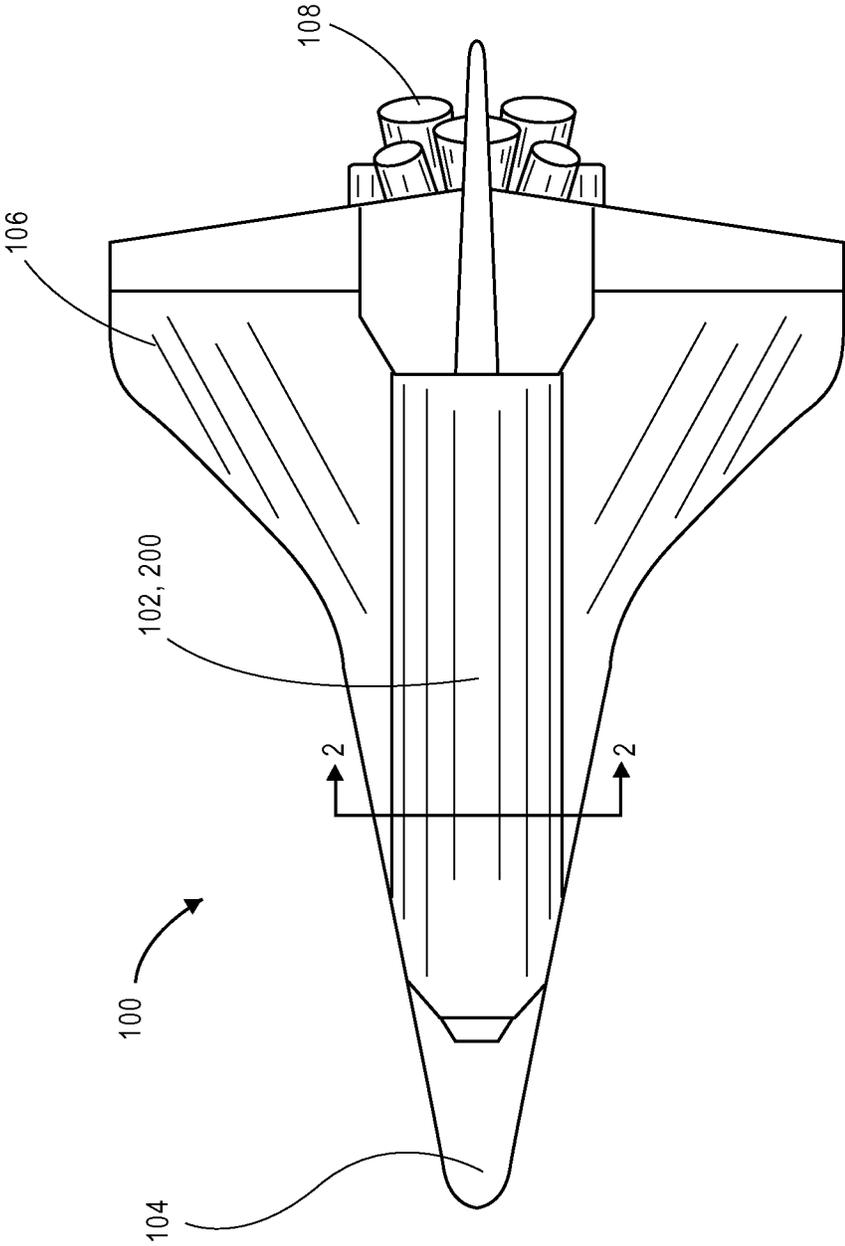


FIG. 1

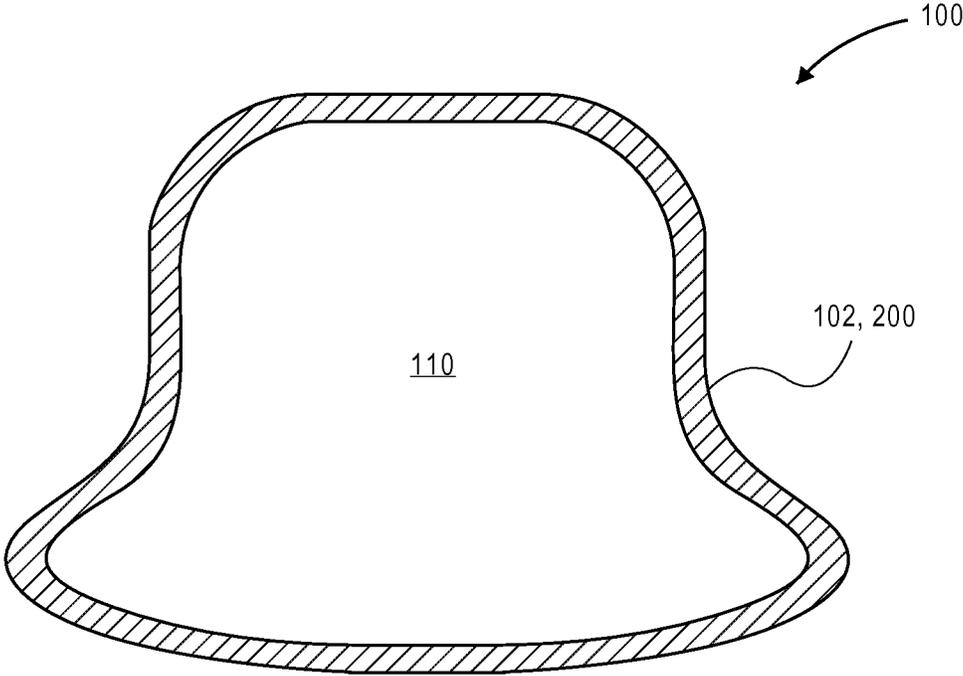


FIG. 2

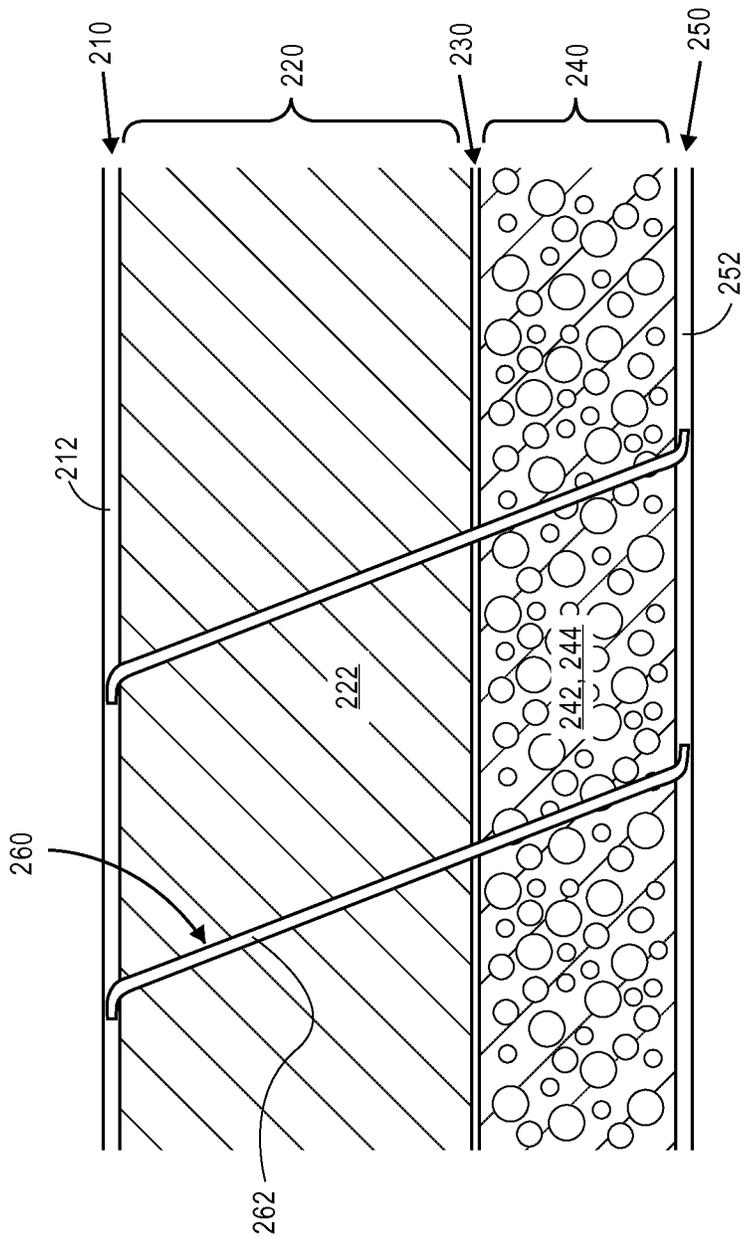


FIG. 4

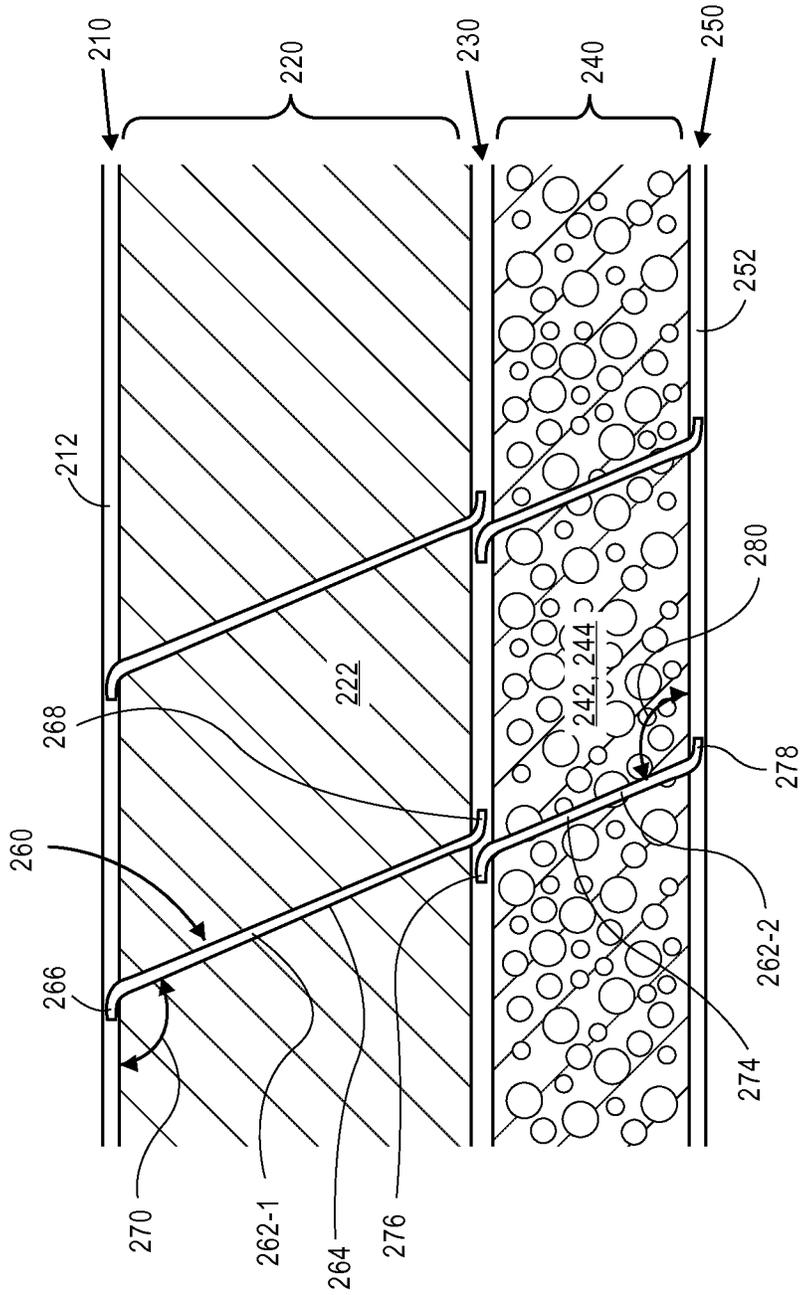


FIG. 5

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DUAL LAYER SANDWICH FOR THERMAL MANAGEMENT

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application having Ser. No. 14/462,175, filed on Aug. 18, 2014, which is incorporated herein in its entirety.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present teachings relate to the field of thermal protection systems ("TPS") and, more particularly, to thermal protection systems used on hypersonic vehicles such as missiles, aircraft, spacecraft, and the like.

BACKGROUND

Vehicles travelling at hypersonic velocities may be exposed to high temperatures due to friction generated by contact with the passing fluid (e.g., air). For example, the nose and the leading edges of the wings of a spacecraft may be exposed high temperatures during re-entry into the atmosphere. To prevent these high temperatures from adversely affecting the vehicle, a thermal protection system is coupled to the outer surface or "skin" of the vehicle to insulate the vehicle.

The thermal protection system may include a plate made of a bonded ceramic insulating foam tile, ceramic, or a metallic standoff panel with an insulating blanket. The plate may be bonded or fastened to the skin of the vehicle. While the plate may insulate the vehicle from the heat, the weight of the plate may make the plate a very heavy addition for the vehicle to carry. As will be appreciated, it is desirable to keep the weight of airborne vehicles to a minimum. In addition to adding undesirable weight, the plate may have a thickness from about 2 cm to about 10 cm. As the thickness of the plate increases, the internal volume for other components decreases. Therefore, an improved thermal protection system for a hypersonic vehicle would be desirable.

SUMMARY

The following presents a simplified summary in order to provide a basic understanding of some aspects of the present teachings. This summary is not an extensive overview, nor is it intended to identify key or critical elements of the present teachings, nor to delineate the scope of the disclosure. Rather, its primary purpose is merely to present one or more concepts in simplified form as a prelude to the detailed description presented later.

A thermal protection system including a plurality of layers is disclosed. A first layer includes a passive insulation material. A second layer includes a phase change insulation material. A third layer is positioned between the first layer and the second layer to separate the passive insulation material from the phase change insulation material. A structural system extends through the first layer, the second layer, the third layer, or a combination thereof.

In another embodiment, the thermal protection system includes a first layer including a first ceramic matrix composite material. A second layer is coupled to the first layer, and the second layer includes a passive insulation material. A third layer is coupled to the second layer such that the second layer is positioned between the first and third layers. The third layer includes a second ceramic matrix composite

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material. A fourth layer is coupled to the third layer such that the third layer is positioned between the second and fourth layers. The fourth layer includes a phase change insulation material. A fifth layer is coupled to the fourth layer such that the fourth layer is positioned between the third and fifth layers. The fifth layer includes a third ceramic matrix composite material, a carbon reinforced plastic material, a carbon fiber reinforced plastic material, a polymer matrix composite material, or a combination thereof. A structural system may include first and second truss pins. The first truss pin may be coupled to the first layer and coupled to the third layer. The second truss pin may be coupled to the third layer and coupled to the fifth layer.

A vehicle including a thermal protection system is also disclosed. The vehicle includes a body and the thermal protection integrated with the body. The thermal protection system includes a first layer including a first ceramic matrix composite material. A second layer is coupled to the first layer, and the second layer includes a passive insulation material. A third layer is coupled to the second layer such that the second layer is positioned between the first and third layers. The third layer includes a second ceramic matrix composite material. A fourth layer is coupled to the third layer such that the third layer is positioned between the second and fourth layers. The fourth layer includes a phase change insulation material. A fifth layer is coupled to the fourth layer such that the fourth layer is positioned between the third and fifth layers. The fifth layer includes a third ceramic matrix composite material, a carbon reinforced plastic material, or a combination thereof. A structural system extends through the second layer, the third layer, the fourth layer, or a combination thereof.

The features, functions, and advantages that have been discussed can be achieved independently in various implementations or may be combined in yet other implementations further details of which can be seen with reference to the following description and drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate the present teachings and together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the disclosure. In the figures:

FIG. 1 is a top view of a vehicle having an illustrative thermal protection system.

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view of the vehicle taken along line 2-2 in FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is a cross-section of a perspective view of the thermal protection system shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 4 is an enlarged cross-sectional view of a portion of the thermal protection system shown in FIG. 3.

FIG. 5 is another enlarged cross-sectional view of a portion of the thermal protection system shown in FIG. 3.

It should be noted that some details of the Figures have been simplified and are drawn to facilitate understanding of the present teachings rather than to maintain strict structural accuracy, detail, and scale.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Reference will now be made in detail to examples of the present teachings which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. Wherever possible, the same reference numbers will be used throughout the drawings to refer to the same or like parts.

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FIG. 1 is a top view of a vehicle **100** having an illustrative thermal protection system **200**. As shown, the vehicle **100** is a space shuttle. However, as will be appreciated, the vehicle **100** may be any vehicle that may be exposed to elevated temperatures (e.g., greater than about 260° C.). In at least one embodiment, the vehicle **100** may be a missile, a rocket, a spacecraft, etc. that may be exposed to elevated temperatures when travelling at supersonic speeds, hypersonic speeds, or greater speeds. In other embodiments, the vehicle **100** may be, for example, an airplane that is exposed to elevated temperatures proximate to a heat source such as an engine or exhaust port **108**.

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view of the vehicle **100** taken along line 2-2 in FIG. 1. Referring to FIGS. 1 and 2, the vehicle **100** includes a body **102** that defines an inner volume **110**. In at least one embodiment, the thermal protection system **200** is coupled to the body **102**. However, as shown in FIG. 2, in another embodiment, the thermal protection system **200** is structurally integrated with the body **102** to avoid bonding or coupling the thermal protection system **200** to the body **102**. This may be referred to as a structurally-integrated thermal protection system (“SITPS”). In this way, the thermal protection system **200** does not significantly increase the weight and/or decrease the volume **110** of the body **102**. For example, the thermal protection system **200** may be a part of the body **102**, and the first layer **210** (introduced below) of the thermal protection system **200** may serve as a portion of the outer surface or “skin” of the body **102**.

The thermal protection system **200** may be positioned proximate to any portion of the body **102** that may be exposed to elevated temperatures. As such, the thermal protection system **200** may cover all or a portion of the body **102**. For example, the thermal protection system **200** may be positioned proximate to the nose **104**, the leading edges of the wings **106**, the engine and/or exhaust ports **108**, the landing gear door (not shown), a combination thereof, or the like.

FIG. 3 is a cross-section of a perspective view of the thermal protection system **200** shown in FIG. 1, and FIG. 4 is an enlarged cross-sectional view of a portion of the thermal protection system **200** shown in FIG. 3. The thermal protection system **200** is in the form of a sandwich structure including a plurality of layers (five are shown: **210**, **220**, **230**, **240**, **250**). Although five layers **210**, **220**, **230**, **240**, **250** are shown, it will be appreciated that more or fewer layers may be used without departing from the scope of the disclosure.

The first or “outer” layer **210** may be referred to as an outboard facesheet layer. The outboard facesheet layer **210** has a thickness from about 0.5 mm to about 5 mm, about 1 mm to about 4 mm, or about 2 mm to about 3 mm. The outboard facesheet layer **210** is made of ceramic matrix composite (“CMC”) materials **212**.

The CMC materials **212** may be oxide-based and include truss, fluted-core, honeycomb, or other sandwich constructions including fiber reinforcements. The fiber reinforcements may include alumina (e.g., NEXTEL® 610), alumina mullite (e.g., NEXTEL® 720), aluminoborosilicate (e.g., NEXTEL® 312 or 440), quartz, glass, or a combination thereof (NEXTEL is a registered trademark of Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company of St. Paul, Minn.). The oxide-based CMC materials **212** may also include matrices that include alumina, aluminosilicate, alumina mullite, mullite glass, or a combination thereof.

The CMC materials **212** may also be non-oxide-based and include truss, fluted-core, honeycomb, or other sandwich

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constructions including fiber reinforcements. These fiber reinforcements may include carbon, silicon carbide, silicon nitride, silicon boride, silicon boronitride, or a combination thereof. The non-oxide-based CMC materials **212** may also include matrices that include carbon, silicon carbide, silicon nitride, silicon boride, hafnium carbide, zirconium carbide, other nitrides or carbides, or a combination thereof.

The second layer **220** is coupled to and positioned inward from the outboard facesheet layer **210**. The second layer **220** is a sandwich layer that may serve as a passive insulation layer and is referred to as such going forward. The passive insulation layer **220** includes a passive insulation material **222**. The passive insulation material **222** has a thickness from about 5 mm to about 50 mm, about 10 mm to about 40 mm, or about 15 mm to about 30 mm.

The passive insulation material **222** may be rigid or flexible. More particularly, the passive insulation material **222** may be a tile, a batting, a foam, or a combination thereof. The passive insulation material **222** may include ceramic fibers or batting including alumina, silica, or a combination thereof. The passive insulation material **222** may also include ceramic tile insulation. The ceramic tile insulation may be or include ceramic tile including alumina and silica fibers, alumina enhanced thermal barrier (“AETB”), or a combination thereof.

The third layer **230** is coupled to and positioned inward from the passive insulation layer **220**. The third layer **230** may be referred to as a septum layer. The septum layer **230** has a thickness from about 0.1 mm to about 5 mm, about 0.25 mm to about 3 mm, or about 0.5 mm to about 2 mm.

The septum layer **230** may include any one or more of the materials listed above with respect to the outboard facesheet layer **210**. The septum layer **230** may be made from the same materials as the outboard facesheet layer **210** or different materials.

The septum layer **230** may serve to separate the passive insulation layer **220** from the phase change insulation layer **240** (introduced below). More particularly, the septum layer **230** may be a non-porous layer that prevents the phase change insulation material **242** from entering or contacting the passive insulation material **222**. This may allow the thermal protection system **200** to have a plurality of insulation layers (e.g., layers **220**, **240**). In at least one embodiment, the thickness of the septum layer **230** may be less than or equal to about 25% of the thickness of the passive insulation layer **220** and less than or equal to about 25% of the thickness of the phase change insulation layer **240**.

The fourth layer **240** is coupled to and positioned inward from the septum layer **230**. The fourth layer **240** is a sandwich layer similar to layer **220**, but made of a different insulation material. For example, the fourth layer **240** includes a phase change insulation material **242** and is referred to as a phase change insulation layer going forward. The phase change insulation material **242** has a thickness from about 2 mm to about 25 mm, about 4 mm to about 20 mm, or about 6 mm to about 15 mm.

The phase change insulation layer **240** includes a carrier **244** (e.g., a ceramic foam carrier) having the phase change material **242** positioned therein. The carrier **244** may include silicon carbide, carbon, alumina, silica, or a combination thereof. The phase change material **242** may include melamine, lithium fluoride, germanium nitride, germanium oxide, gallium nitride, or a combination thereof.

The phase change material **242** may be in a solid phase when the thermal protection system **200** is exposed to a temperature that is less than or equal to a predetermined temperature. The predetermined temperature may be below

the selected phase change material's temperature of decomposition. For example, the predetermined temperature may be from about 100° C. to about 300° C., about 300° C. to about 700° C., or about 700° C. to about 1400° C. However, as will be appreciated, the predetermined temperature may depend, at least partially, on the type of the phase change material **242**, the composition of the phase change material **242**, the duration of exposure to the temperature, or a combination thereof.

A lower predetermined temperature may keep the body **102** and/or interior volume **110** of the vehicle **100** cooler. However, the lower predetermined temperature may also maintain the outboard side of the phase change material **242** at a relatively low temperature, thereby reducing the amount of heat that is radiated outward from the body **102** of the vehicle **100**. Radiation is one of the ways that heat is transferred from the body **102** of the vehicle **100**. As such, the thermal protection system **200** may include the passive insulation material **222** on the outside to facilitate radiation and the phase change insulation material **242** on the inside to maintain the body **102** at a lower temperature.

When the phase change material **242** reaches or exceeds the predetermined temperature, the phase change material **242** may transform from the solid phase to a liquid phase. The phase change material **242** may remain encapsulated within the carrier **244** in both the solid and liquid phases. The heat energy may be converted and dissipated as the material **242** transforms from the solid phase to the liquid phase. This process may alter (e.g., slow) the rate of heat transfer from a hot exterior region to a cool interior region. Once the phase change material **242** falls below the predetermined temperature, the phase change material **242** transforms back into the solid phase.

The phase change material **242** may vaporize when exposed to a second, higher predetermined temperature. As with the first predetermined temperature, the second predetermined temperature may also depend at least partially, on the type of the phase change material **242**, the composition of the phase change material **242**, the duration of exposure to the temperature, or a combination thereof. The phase change material **242** may decompose after vaporizing. In at least one embodiment, the heat capacity including decomposition for a 1.3 cm thick phase change insulation layer **240** may range from about 2 kJ/cm² to about 35 kJ/cm² or more, depending on the type of phase change material **242**.

The fifth layer **250** is coupled to the phase change insulation layer **240**. The fifth layer **250** may be referred to as an inboard facesheet layer. The inboard facesheet layer **250** may serve as an inner surface of the body **102** of the vehicle **100**. The inboard facesheet layer **250** has a thickness from about 0.5 mm to about 5 mm, about 1 mm to about 4 mm, or about 2 mm to about 3 mm. The outboard facesheet layer **210**, the inboard facesheet layer **250**, or both may be rigid to maintain the structure of the thermal protection system **200**.

The inboard facesheet layer **250** may include any one or more of the materials listed above with respect to the outboard facesheet layer **210**. For example, the inboard facesheet layer **250** may be made from the same materials as the outboard facesheet layer **210**. In another example, the inboard facesheet layer **250** is made from different materials than the outboard facesheet layer **210**.

The inboard facesheet materials **252** may also include carbon reinforced plastic ("CRP"), carbon fiber reinforced plastic ("CFRP"), or polymer matrix composite ("PMC"). The CFRP materials may include carbon, graphite, glass, aramid, or a combination thereof. The CRP and/or CFRP

may also be or include matrices and/or resins including bismaleimide ("BMI"), epoxy, polyimide ("PI"), polyetheretherketone ("PEEK"), cyanate ester ("CE"), or a combination thereof.

As shown in FIG. 4, the thermal protection system **100** includes a structural system **260**, such as a plurality of truss pins **262**, for structural support. The truss pins **262** are coupled to the outboard and inboard facesheet layers **210**, **250**. More particularly, ends of the truss pins **262** are embedded in the outboard and inboard facesheet layers **210**, **250**. The truss pins **262** may extend through the passive insulation layer **220**, the septum layer **230**, and the phase change insulation layer **240** (including the carrier **244**). The passive insulation material **222** and the phase change insulation material **242** may surround the truss pins **262**.

The truss pins **262** may be optional when the passive insulation material **222** and/or the carrier **244** are structural. For example, instead of, or in addition to, the truss pins **262**, the structural system **260** may include flutes, baffles, honeycombs, a combination thereof, or the like for structural support.

FIG. 5 is another enlarged cross-sectional view of the structural system **260** shown in FIG. 3 showing a first plurality of truss pins **262-1** coupled to the outboard facesheet layer **210** and the septum layer **230** and a second plurality of truss pins **262-2** coupled to the septum layer **230** and the inboard facesheet layer **250**. As used with respect to the truss pins, "coupled to" refers to the pins being embedded in, extending through, being attached directly to a surface of, or being attached indirectly to a surface of a layer. The truss pins **262-1** include a body **264** and opposing ends **266**, **268**. The bodies **264** of the truss pins **262-1** extend through the passive insulation layer **220**. As such, the passive insulation material **222** may surround the bodies **264** of the truss pins **262-1**.

As shown, the ends **266**, **268** are curved, bent, and/or angled with respect to the body **264**. For example, the ends **266**, **268** may be oriented at an angle **270** with respect to the body **264**. The angle **270** may be from about 45° to about 75°, about 75° to about 105°, about 105° to about 135°, or about 45° to about 135°. The ends **266**, **268** of the truss pins **262-1** may be substantially parallel to the outboard facesheet layer **210**, the septum layer **230**, or both. As such, the body **264** may be oriented at the angle **270** with respect to the outboard facesheet layer **210**, the septum layer **230**, or both.

The truss pins **262-1** are coupled to the outboard facesheet layer **210**. As shown, the first ends **266** may be embedded in the outboard facesheet layer **210**. In another embodiment, the truss pins **262-1** may extend through the outboard facesheet layer **210** such that the first ends **266** are positioned on the opposite side of the outboard facesheet layer **210** from the bodies **264**. In this embodiment, the bent first ends **266** may secure the truss pins **262-1** to the outboard facesheet layer **210**. In yet another embodiment, the first ends **266** may be secured to the outboard facesheet layer **210** with an adhesive.

The truss pins **262-1** are also coupled to the septum layer **230**. As shown, the second ends **268** may be embedded in the septum layer **230**. In another embodiment, the truss pins **262-1** may extend through the septum layer **230** such that the second ends **268** are positioned on the opposite side of the septum layer **230** from the bodies **264**. In this embodiment, the bent second ends **268** may secure the truss pins **262-1** to the septum layer **230**. In yet another embodiment, the second ends **268** may be secured to the septum layer **230** with an adhesive.

Similarly, the truss pins 262-2 include a body 274 and opposing ends 276, 278. The bodies 274 of the truss pins 262-2 extend through the phase change insulation layer 240 (including the carrier 244). As such, the phase change insulation material 242 may surround the bodies 274 of the truss pins 262-2.

As shown, the ends 276, 278 are curved, bent, and/or angled with respect to the body 274. For example, the ends 276, 278 may be oriented at an angle 280 with respect to the body 274. The angle 280 may be from about 45° to about 75°, about 75° to about 105°, about 105° to about 135°, or about 45° to about 135°. The angle 280 may be the same as or different than the angle 270. The ends 276, 278 of the truss pins 262-2 may be substantially parallel to the septum layer 230, the inboard facesheet layer 250, or both. As such, the body 274 may be oriented at the angle 280 with respect to the septum layer 230, the inboard facesheet layer 250, or both.

The truss pins 262-2 are coupled to the septum layer 230. As shown, the first ends 276 may be embedded in the septum layer 230. In another embodiment, the truss pins 262-2 may extend through the septum layer 230 such that the first ends 276 are positioned on the opposite side of the septum layer 230 from the bodies 274. In this embodiment, the bent first ends 276 may secure the truss pins 262-2 to the septum layer 230. In yet another embodiment, the first ends 276 may be secured to the septum layer 230 with an adhesive.

The truss pins 262-2 are also coupled to the inboard facesheet layer 250. As shown, the second ends 278 may be embedded in the inboard facesheet layer 250. In another embodiment, the truss pins 262-2 may extend through the inboard facesheet layer 250 such that the second ends 278 are positioned on the opposite side of the inboard facesheet layer 250 from the bodies 274. In this embodiment, the bent second ends 278 may secure the truss pins 262-2 to the inboard facesheet layer 250. In yet another embodiment, the second ends 278 may be secured to the inboard facesheet layer 250 with an adhesive.

Referring to FIGS. 2-5, the thermal protection system 200 may behave as a single layer. For example, the outboard and inboard facesheet layers 210, 250 may be in tension and compression as if there is only one insulation layer in the system, even though there are two (or more) insulation layers 220, 240. The septum layer 230 does not affect the structure of the insulation layers 220, 240, but the septum layer 230 may prevent the structural system 260 from buckling during expansion and contraction of the insulation layers 220, 240.

With high thermal loading, the outboard facesheet layer 210 and the passive insulation layer 220 may approach the temperature of the exterior environment, thus reducing the rate of heat transfer. The passive insulation layer 220 may absorb a portion of the heat, and the phase change insulation layer 240 may dissipate an additional portion of the heat as the phase change insulation layer 240 changes phases (e.g., melts or evaporates).

The thermal protection system 200 disclosed herein may provide substantially equivalent heat protection as a conventional system including a passive insulation layer (but no phase changing insulation layer) while occupying less thickness, weight per unit area, and/or volume. Similarly, the thermal protection system 200 disclosed herein may provide substantially equivalent heat protection as a different conventional system including a phase changing insulation layer (but no passive insulation layer) while occupying less thickness, weight per unit area, and/or volume.

The thermal protection system 200 disclosed herein may be more durable (e.g., “all weather”) compared to conventional parasitic blankets and tiles. In addition, the thermal protection system 200 may be lower weight and have a lesser thickness than parasitic standoff panels, blankets, or single layer thermal protection systems. As hypersonic vehicles 100 tend to be highly volume-constrained, a thermal protection system 200 having equivalent heat protection with a lesser thickness compared to the conventional systems mentioned above may improve the performance of the vehicle 100. This lesser thickness with equivalent heat protection may be achieved, at least partially, by the addition of the phase change insulation layer 240 as part of the sandwich structure. The thermal protection system 200 may also provide packaging and integration benefits in applications such as landing gear doors, where the added stiffness of the thermal protection system 200 sandwich structure may minimize sealing and flutter issues (compared to a parasitic thermal protection system over a thin structural door panel).

Although two insulation layers 220, 240 are shown and described, it will be appreciated that other embodiments may use three or more insulation layers. Although the insulation layers 220, 240 are described above as being made of a passive insulation material 222, and a phase changing insulation material 242, respectively, it will be appreciated that these are merely illustrative embodiments. For example, the layers 220, 240 may both be made of a passive insulation material 222. In another example, the layers 220, 240 may both be made of a phase change insulation material 242. In yet another example, the layer 220 may be made of a phase change insulation material 242, and the layer 240 may be made of a passive insulation material 222. Although passive insulation materials 222 and phase change insulation materials 242 are disclosed, other insulation materials are also contemplated herein.

Notwithstanding that the numerical ranges and parameters setting forth the broad scope of the present teachings are approximations, the numerical values set forth in the specific examples are reported as precisely as possible. Any numerical value, however, inherently contains certain errors necessarily resulting from the standard deviation found in their respective testing measurements. Moreover, all ranges disclosed herein are to be understood to encompass any and all sub-ranges subsumed therein. For example, a range of “less than 10” can include any and all sub-ranges between (and including) the minimum value of zero and the maximum value of 10, that is, any and all sub-ranges having a minimum value of equal to or greater than zero and a maximum value of equal to or less than 10, e.g., 1 to 5. In certain cases, the numerical values as stated for the parameter can take on negative values. In this case, the example value of range stated as “less than 10” can assume negative values, e.g. -1, -2, -3, -10, -20, -30, etc.

While the present teachings have been illustrated with respect to one or more implementations, alterations and/or modifications can be made to the illustrated examples without departing from the spirit and scope of the appended claims. It will be appreciated that structural components and/or processing stages can be added or existing structural components and/or processing stages can be removed or modified. Furthermore, to the extent that the terms “including,” “includes,” “having,” “has,” “with,” or variants thereof are used in either the detailed description and the claims, such terms are intended to be inclusive in a manner similar to the term “comprising.” The term “at least one of” is used to mean one or more of the listed items can be selected.

Further, in the discussion and claims herein, the term “on” used with respect to two materials, one “on” the other, means at least some contact between the materials, while “over” means the materials are in proximity, but possibly with one or more additional intervening materials such that contact is possible but not required. Neither “on” nor “over” implies any directionality as used herein. The term “about” indicates that the value listed may be somewhat altered, as long as the alteration does not result in nonconformance of the process or structure to the present teachings. Finally, “exemplary” indicates the description is used as an example, rather than implying that it is an ideal. The present disclosure provides specific implementations without being exhaustive, and other implementations of the present teachings may be apparent to those skilled in the art from consideration of the specification and practice of the disclosure herein. It is intended that the specification and examples be considered as exemplary only, with a true scope and spirit of the present teachings being indicated by the following claims.

The invention claimed is:

1. A thermal protection system, the system comprising:
 - a first layer comprising a passive insulation material;
 - a second layer comprising a phase change insulation material;
 - a third layer positioned between the first layer and the second layer to separate the passive insulation material from the phase change insulation material; and
 - a structural system that extends through the first layer, the second layer, or a combination thereof, and wherein the structural system comprises a truss pin that is coupled to the third layer.
2. The thermal protection system of claim 1, wherein the structural system further comprises one or more additional truss pins, flutes, baffles, honeycombs, or a combination thereof.
3. The thermal protection system of claim 1, wherein the truss pin extends through the first layer, the second layer, and the third layer.
4. The thermal protection system of claim 1, wherein an end of the truss pin is embedded in the third layer.
5. The thermal protection system of claim 1, wherein an end of the truss pin is oriented at an angle with respect to a body of the truss pin, and wherein the angle is from about 45° to about 135°.
6. The thermal protection system of claim 5, wherein the end of the truss pin is on an opposite side of the third layer from the body.
7. The thermal protection system of claim 5, wherein the end of the truss pin is substantially parallel with the third layer.
8. A thermal protection system, the system comprising:
 - a first layer comprising a first ceramic matrix composite material;
 - a second layer coupled to the first layer, the second layer comprising a passive insulation material;
 - a third layer coupled to the second layer such that the second layer is positioned between the first and third layers, the third layer comprising a second ceramic matrix composite material;
 - a fourth layer coupled to the third layer such that the third layer is positioned between the second and fourth layers, the fourth layer comprising a phase change insulation material;
 - a fifth layer coupled to the fourth layer such that the fourth layer is positioned between the third and fifth layers, the fifth layer comprising a third ceramic matrix composite material, a carbon reinforced plastic material, a

- carbon fiber reinforced plastic material, a polymer matrix composite material, or a combination thereof; and
- a structural system comprising:
- a first truss pin coupled to the first layer and the third layer; and
 - a second truss pin coupled to the third layer and the fifth layer.
9. The thermal protection system of claim 8, wherein a first end of the first truss pin is embedded in the first layer.
 10. The thermal protection system of claim 9, wherein a second end of the first truss pin is embedded in the third layer.
 11. The thermal protection system of claim 8, wherein the first truss pin extends through the first layer such that an end of the first truss pin is positioned on an opposite side of the first layer from a body of the first truss pin.
 12. The thermal protection system of claim 11, wherein the end of the first truss pin is oriented at an angle with respect to the body of the first truss pin, and wherein the angle is from about 45° to about 135°.
 13. The thermal protection system of claim 12, wherein the end of the first truss pin is substantially parallel with the first layer.
 14. The thermal protection system of claim 8, wherein the first truss pin extends through the second layer, and wherein the second truss pin extends through the fourth layer.
 15. A vehicle comprising:
 - a body; and
 - a thermal protection system integrated with the body, the thermal protection system comprising:
 - a first layer comprising a first ceramic matrix composite material;
 - a second layer coupled to the first layer, the second layer comprising a passive insulation material;
 - a third layer coupled to the second layer such that the second layer is positioned between the first and third layers, the third layer comprising a second ceramic matrix composite material;
 - a fourth layer coupled to the third layer such that the third layer is positioned between the second and fourth layers, the fourth layer comprising a phase change insulation material;
 - a fifth layer coupled to the fourth layer such that the fourth layer is positioned between the third layer and the fifth layer, the fifth layer comprising a third ceramic matrix composite material, a carbon reinforced plastic material, or a combination thereof; and
 - a structural system that extends through the second layer, the third layer, the fourth layer, or a combination thereof.
 16. The vehicle of claim 15, wherein the structural system comprises:
 - a first truss pin coupled to the first layer and coupled to the third layer; and
 - a second truss pin coupled to the third layer and coupled to the fifth layer.
 17. The vehicle of claim 16, wherein a first end of the first truss pin is embedded in the first layer.
 18. The vehicle of claim 16, wherein the first truss pin extends through the first layer such that an end of the first truss pin is positioned on an opposite side of the first layer from a body of the first truss pin.
 19. The vehicle of claim 18, wherein the end of the first truss pin is substantially parallel with the first layer.